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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/626,078	07/26/2000	Do-hyoung Kim	Q59997	8066

7590 07/29/2003

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EXAMINER

LEE, CHRISTOPHER E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2189

DATE MAILED: 07/29/2003

10

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/626,078

Applicant(s)

KIM ET AL.

Examiner

Christopher E. Lee

Art Unit

2189

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 June 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5 and 9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5 and 9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☒ The proposed drawing correction filed on 16 June 2003 is: a) ☒ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Receipt Acknowledgement

1. Receipt is acknowledged of the Amendment filed on 16th of June, 2003. Claim 1 has been amended; no claim has been canceled; and no claim has been newly added since the last Office Action was mailed on 14th of March, 2003. Currently, claims 1, 2, 5 and 9 are pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

3. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant Admitted Prior Art [hereinafter AAPA] in view of Isley, Jr. et al [US 5,930,295 A; hereinafter Isley] and IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin ["System Logon", TDB-ACC-NO: NN73053847, Vol. 15, Issue 12, pages 3847-3848, Published May 1, 1973; hereinafter IBM_TDB].

Referring to claim 1, AAPA discloses a connection managing method (See Fig. 1) of a digital interface (i.e., IEEE-1394 BUS) for performing a connection management for a plurality of devices (i.e., managing first DTV 12, second DTV and DVCR 10 in Fig. 1) connected by a digital interface (i.e., IEEE-1394 BUS).

AAPA does not expressly teach said plurality of devices including operation modes having a normal mode for performing a usual operation prescribed in a digital interface standard and a private mode for performing an operation which selectively controls an external device.

Isley discloses a mobile terminal apparatus, wherein a plurality of devices (i.e., mobile terminals in Fig. 1) including operation modes (i.e., Net Radio service operating modes; See col. 3, lines 14-20) having a normal mode (i.e., NORMAL mode) for performing a usual operation prescribed in a digital interface standard (See col. 3, lines 21-23; i.e., wherein in fact that selecting a specific channel on which to tune and thereafter performs push-to-talk operations implies that said normal mode performs a usual operation

(i.e., push-to-talk operation) prescribed in a digital interface standard, like a Net Radio Service) and a private mode (i.e., PRIVATE mode) for performing an operation (i.e., MT user selecting operation) which selectively controls (i.e., selectively creates a net) an external device (i.e., other user MT, which desires to set up a call with; See col. 3, lines 23-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included said concept of operation mode, as disclosed by Isley, in said connection managing method, as disclosed by AAPA, for the advantage of providing a selective operation mode, such as private operation mode (i.e., private MT operation) for using said devices with privacy (i.e., for calling in a private net), or a regular operation (i.e., normal mode). Refer to Isley, col. 3, lines 14-46.

AAPA, as modified by Isley, does not expressly teach said method of performing a connection management for said plurality of devices connected by said digital interface.

IBM_TDB discloses a system logon, wherein a method comprising the steps of: (a) establishing a private mode (i.e., system access and connection; See the first paragraph in the disclosure) as an operation mode (i.e., system operation) in a first arbitrary device (i.e., establishing a system access and connection as an system operation in a central (host) system in response to a user's request input at a remote user terminal in Fig. 2); (b) said first device (i.e., central (host) system) identifying devices (i.e., identifying remote user terminals via QID table; See the third paragraph) having a right (i.e., user authorization) to access related registers (i.e., access system resources) to store in itself information relating to said identified devices (in fact, User Authorization Data Set having information about access right of system resources, which is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art of centralized computer system); (c) said first device (i.e., central (host) system) determining (i.e., decision block "Logon Process" in Fig. 1) whether there is a request (i.e., block "Find User" in Fig. 3 whether another user's request input is at a remote user terminal) for access to said related registers (i.e., access said central resources) by a third-party device (i.e., a remote terminal from another user); (d) determining (i.e., decision block "Found" in Fig. 3) whether said

third-party device (i.e., said remote terminal from another user) is included in said previously stored devices (i.e., QID table and User Authorization Data Set in Fig. 3) if there is a request (i.e., Request Logon in Fig. 3); (e) said first device (i.e., central (host) system) accepting said request of said third-party device (i.e., decision block "Found", then Yes in Fig. 3) if said third-party device is determined to be included in said devices stored in then step (d) (i.e., said third-party terminal user is included in QID table; See the third and fourth paragraphs); and (f) said first device (i.e., central (host) system) returning an error code (i.e., decision block "Found", then No, and returning "Invalid Logon" in Fig. 3) to said third-party device (i.e., said third-party terminal user), which indicates that said first device cannot accept said request, if said third-party device is not determined to be included in said devices stored in the step (d), (i.e., in fact, any users cannot be logged on to said central (host) system so long as said QID table is not updated for said users; See the fifth and sixth paragraphs).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included said logon procedure, as disclosed by IBM_TDB, in said connection managing method, as disclosed by AAPA, as modified by Isley, for the advantage of providing a security of prohibiting access to said devices without authorization, which is well known to one of the ordinary skill in the art of computer security at the time the invention was made.

4. Claims 2, 5 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA in view of Isley [US 5,930,295 A] and IBM_TDB as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Thorne, III et al. [US 5,805,165 A; hereinafter Thorne].

Referring to claim 2, AAPA, as modified by Isley and IBM_TDB, discloses all the limitations of the claim 2 except that does not teach (a-1) said user sending a request indicating that a bit stream output from said first device and displayed on a second device intends to be managed privately to said second device; and (a-2) said second device using a specific command to relay said request to said first device.

Thorne discloses a method of selecting a displayed control item, wherein (a-1) a user sending a request (i.e., user requests) indicating that a bit stream output (i.e., user requests a downloading of certain program modules) from a first device (i.e., headend system 12 of Fig. 1; See col. 10, lines 64-67) and displayed on a second device (i.e., output device 50 of Fig. 1; See col. 11, lines 10-22) intends to be managed privately (i.e., user privately selected program and retrieving the selected programming information) to said second device (i.e., set-top terminal 48 of Fig. 1); and (a-2) said second device (i.e., set-top terminal) using a specific command (i.e., a command requesting programming information) to relay (i.e., via distribution network 16 of Fig. 1) said request to said first device (i.e., headend system). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included said user requesting procedure, as disclosed by Thorne, in said connection managing method, as disclosed by AAPA, as modified by Isley and IBM_TDB, for the advantage of providing means for displaying of said bit stream output (i.e., downloaded program) according to said user request (i.e., a control item) on a display screen (See Thorne, col. 3, line 45).

Referring to claim 5, AAPA, as modified by Isley, IBM_TDB and Thorne, discloses said establishment of said operation mode is made on said basis of a subunit (i.e., a mobile terminal; Isley), and in the step (a) a private mode is established in said subunit (i.e., a mobile terminal; Isley) (i.e., MT user (viz., subunit) selectively establishes said private mode; See Isley, col. 23-28).

Referring to claim 9, AAPA teaches said digital interface conforms to the IEEE 1394 standard (See IEEE-1394 BUS in Fig. 1).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicants' arguments filed on 16th of June, 2003 (hereinafter the Response) have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to the Applicants' argument with respect to "Nowhere does Isley disclose or suggest that its MT, or any device, is capable of identifying devices having a right to access related registers to

store in itself information relating to the identified devices, as required by Applicant's claim 1. ... That is, Isley does not disclose, and is incapable of suggesting: ...” on the Response, page 7, line 10 through page 8, line 4, the Examiner believes that the Applicants misinterpret the claim 1 rejection. The Applicants essentially argue that AAPA and Isley don't teach the above argued elements. However, IBM_TDB teaches the above argued elements, and the Examiner has clearly pointed out rationale for appropriate combination of AAPA, Isley and IBM_TDB for the claim 1 rejection under 35 USC §103(a) in the prior and the instant Office Action, which established a *prima facie* case of obviousness meeting the three basic criteria of the M.P.E.P. 2143.03 (8th ed. 2001). Furthermore, the Examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Thus, the Applicants' argument on this point is not persuasive.

In response to the Applicants' argument with respect to “On the other hand, IBM_TDB discloses nothing more than a conventional remote logon procedure ... Nowhere doe AAPA or Isley suggest that that “logon” procedure for establishing communication with a central system, as provided by IBM_TDB, is to be implemented in two-way communication between mobile terminals. ...” on the Response, page 8, lines 6-19, the Examiner believes that the Applicants misinterpret the claim 1 rejection. The Applicants essentially argue that AAPA and Isley don't teach that the “logon” procedure for establishing communication with a central system, as provided by IBM_TDB, is to be implemented in two-way communication between mobile terminals. However, IBM_TDB discloses a logon procedure, wherein (a) establishing a system access and connection (i.e., establishing a private mode) as a system operation (i.e., operation mode) in a central (host) system (i.e., first arbitrary device); (b) said central (host) system (i.e., first device) identifying remote user terminals via QID table (i.e. identifying devices) having a user

authorization (i.e., right) to access system resources (i.e., related registers) to store in itself information relating to said identified remote user terminals; (c) said central (host) system (i.e., first device) making decision at decision block "Logon Process" in Fig. 1 (i.e., determining) whether another user's request input is at a remote user terminal at block "Find User" in Fig. 3 (i.e., whether there is a request) for access said central resources (i.e., said related registers) by a remote terminal from another user (i.e., third-party device); (d) making decision at decision block "Found" in Fig. 3 (i.e., determining) whether said remote terminal from another user (i.e., said third-party device) is included in said QID table and User Authorization Data Set in Fig. 3 (i.e., said previously stored devices) if there is a request (i.e., Request Logon in Fig. 3); (e) said central (host) system (i.e., first device) accepting said request of said remote terminal from another user (i.e., third-party device) at decision block "Found" in Fig. 3 if said remote terminal from another user (i.e., third-party device) is determined to be included in said devices stored in then step (d) said third-party terminal user is included in QID table; and (f) said central (host) system (i.e., first device) returning an "Invalid Logon" at decision block "Found" in Fig. 3 (i.e., returning an error code) to said third-party terminal user (i.e., said third-party device), which indicates that said first device cannot accept said request, if said third-party device is not determined to be included in said devices stored in the step (d), are clearly showing the obviousness of the subject matters and limitations of the claimed invention in the claim 1 (See paragraph 3 of the instant Office Action, claim 1 rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA in view of Isley and IBM TDB). In other words, AAPA teaches a connection managing method of a digital interface, such that IEEE-1394 Bus for performing a connection management for a plurality of devices connected said digital interface. And, Isley provides operation modes having an advantage of performing operations which selectively control devices (See paragraph 3). However, AAPA, as modified by Isley, does not provide a security of prohibiting access to said plurality of devices, i.e., access control for the private/normal selective mode operation with a security. Therefore, IBM_TDB is necessarily combined with AAPA, as modified by Isley, for the

advantage of said security feature in the subject matter "logon procedure" of IBM_TDB, which teaches all the claimed subject matters and limitations of the Applicants' claimed invention. Furthermore, the Examiner recognizes that one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Thus, the Applicants' argument on this point is not persuasive.

In response to the Applicants' argument with respect to "Finally, Thorne has nothing to do with managing connections between digital devices, and is cited by the Examiner for nothing more than the disclosure of a method for selective display of information ..." on the Response, page 8, lines 20-23, the Examiner believes that the Applicants misinterpret the claim 2 rejection. The Applicants essentially argue that Thorne doesn't supply the deficiencies of AAPA, Isley and IBM_TDB. In contrary to the Applicants' statement, the claim 2 rejection under 35 USC §103(a) in the prior and the instant Office Action established a *prima facie* case of obviousness meeting the three basic criteria of the M.P.E.P. 2143.03 (8th ed. 2001). Furthermore, the Examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the Examiner has clearly pointed out rationale for appropriate combination of the references AAPA, Isley, IBM_TDB and Thorne for teaching all the subject matters and limitations of the Applicants' claimed invention. Thus, the Applicants' argument on this point is not persuasive.

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

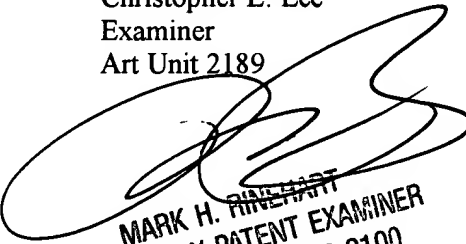
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher E. Lee whose telephone number is 703-305-5950. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark H. Rinehart can be reached on 703-305-4815. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-7239 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Christopher E. Lee
Examiner
Art Unit 2189

cel/ 
July 28, 2003


MARK H. RINEHART
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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